

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

NO. 36.

## LEGAL.

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Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
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Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Money to loan on the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
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**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
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Furnished Rooms and Cigars always  
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Moderate and moderate charges.

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Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth Street, over old post office.  
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Former graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.  
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Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's Store, Cor.  
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**DR. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST,  
Has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-  
skin Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 7th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

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Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-  
don and Dennis.  
Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

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Provincial Land Surveyor,  
City and District Engineer.  
MAPPING A SPECIALTY.  
Rosser Ave., between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.

**J. SHORT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.  
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit guaranteed.

**CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSE AVE.**

**A.F. & A.M. G.E.M.**  
regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 1, 1st St. on the Tuesday or before full  
moon. Sitting brethren invited.

**J. McDAIRMID, W.M.,**  
**T. H. TOWERS, Sec.**

**The Weekly Mail**  
Is published every Thursday in time for the  
mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.  
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$50.00	\$20.00
"	75.00	50.00	35.00	15.00
"	50.00	35.00	25.00	10.00
"	25.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	5.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-  
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal  
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate  
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents  
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line  
may be estimated at 8 words or the one-two line  
part of an inch in depth of one column.  
Notice inserted under "local" heads in read-  
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.  
No papers and no advertisements discontinued  
till all arrears are paid.  
C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

**SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.**  
Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

**W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.**

**Court of Revision**  
Municipality of

**WHITEHEAD.**

will be held at Alexander on Saturday

**May the 23rd, 1885.**  
12 O'CLOCK NOON.

When all appeals from the assessment of 1885  
will be heard.  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,  
Sec. Treas.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1885.

**PRESSED HAY!**

**PARISH & SON,**

**BRANDON,**

Are Prepared to Purchase or  
Deliver at any Sta-  
tion on the C. P. R.

**ANY QUANTITY OF**

**Pressed Hay!**

**SEEDS,**

Timothy, Hungarian Grass and Clover seed  
for sale.

ALSO the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

**Parish & Son.**

**Court of Revision**  
FOR

**Glenwood Municipality**

Will be held in the Senior School House on

**Wednesday, May 6th Inst.**  
Commencing at 10 a.m.

**J. DULMAGE,**  
Clerk.

**Municipality of BRENDA.**

—THE—  
**COURT OF REVISION**

For the Municipality of Brenda for the purpose  
of hearing complaints against assessment, will be  
held at the house of Henry Pollock, Esq., on

**19th May, at 12 o'clock noon.**  
C. M. CAUGHILL,  
Clerk.

**Wall Papers,**

**Wal Papers,**

The finest stock ever received west of Winnipeg. The  
lines embrace

**GOLDS**  
in great variety.

**SATINS**  
In every Design & Cheaper Papers

To suit every taste and fancy.

The stock is complete to fit up Hotels, Halls or the  
most costly private residences.

**NO NEED OF GOING TO WINNIPEG.**

For extra fine papers.

**BORDERS**  
To suit every pattern at the

**Post Office Bookstore.**

**FINE**

**JOB PRINTING**

Executed at the Mail Office.

**Municipal Work**

A SPECIALTY.

**Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.**

**Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.**

**Head Office, Montreal.**

**President:—ANDREW ALLAN.**

**General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.**

**Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—**

Bellefleur, Berlin, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kitchener, London, Niagara, Windsor, etc.

**Branches in Manitoba:—**

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

**Branches in the United States:—**

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank  
Limited, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York  
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank  
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of  
Minnesota.

**BRANDON BRANCH.**

C. McNEED, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-  
ness.

Money received on deposit and current rate of  
interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada  
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued  
available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-  
ters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for  
banks and private parties.

**OUR TEMPERANCE WORK.**

Conducted by the  
W. C. T. U. OF BRANDON.

**A LEAF FROM A HEART  
HISTORY.**

The temperance meeting was held  
in the village church, and as the  
clear, sweet bell pealed out, swelled  
and rolled like ocean waves upon the  
trembling air, it reached the ears of  
a man walking slowly and wearily  
along the river-bank.

The ringing bell seemed to deprive  
him of strength and he sat down be-  
side a huge willow leaning over the  
bank. He leaned against its brown  
trunk and memories of by-gone days  
clustered about him until, like show-  
ering rain, the tear drops rolled  
rolled down his furrowed cheeks.  
but as the moon rose, and its peace-  
ful beams fell upon him, he arose  
and started churchward. He crossed  
the old stone threshold, and sat  
down upon a back seat in a listening  
attitude.

The speaker proved to be inter-  
esting and eloquent. Afterwards  
there were hymns sung and kindly  
invitations to join the temperance,  
brotherhood, but the responses came  
feebly; there were only thirteen  
names enrolled this far that even-  
ing.

But the speaker was in earnest.  
He honestly said, that although he  
had never been a drinker, and so had  
no experience personally in that way  
there probably were some in the  
audience who could relate chapters  
from their own lives which would  
both interest the hearers as well as  
influence their hearts in the right  
direction.

"Will any one come forward and  
speak a few words of warning or of  
cheer?" was the question that was  
asked.

No one spoke; indeed, no one  
seemed to move for some time after-  
ward. The hall was becoming op-  
pressive, when suddenly, by some  
irresistible power, the stranger whom  
I have mentioned arose, and walked  
slowly up the aisle. All eyes were  
turned toward him although he look-  
ed at no one, but with eyes bent  
floorward he pressed on toward the  
speaker.

Reaching the platform in front of  
the pulpit, he turned to face the au-  
dience and raised his eyes—deep eyes  
in which one could see lurking a  
terrible grief and a most terrible re-  
morse. There was a tremor in his  
voice as he began to speak, and his  
hands shook as if he felt deeply em-  
barrassed, but he soon commanded  
his feelings and commenced his  
story without either preface or ex-  
planation.

"Most of you will think it is an  
old man talking to you, but I am not  
old in years, it is sin and grief in  
the warp and woof of my life, which  
have bowed my form and wrinkled  
my face and burdened my heart. I  
am only forty-five."

Only forty-five! A surprised and  
horrified look crept over the faces of  
the listeners.

"I had a home which was a veri-  
table Eden; it was sweet with the  
perfume of flowers, and beautiful  
with the quivering sunlight creeping  
in the windows, and peaceful and  
soothing with its strains of music.  
Ah! what a wonderful voice my wife  
had—my lovely beautiful wife; and  
Elsie, our darling little daughter,  
had a voice just like her mother. God  
knows that I loved both wife and  
daughter, but notwithstanding that  
fact, before Elsie's sixth year a ser-  
pent crept into our Eden, and was  
winding his hideous coil about me.  
As the days rolled by, I loved my  
glass more and more, until Elsie  
reached her ninth birthday. I shall  
never forget that day. I returned  
from my place of business early in  
honor of that day. The afternoon  
sun was still shining brightly and  
the bobolinks were darting here and  
there in the grass. The house was  
in gala attire. Even the bannisters  
were wound with smilax and fragrant  
rosebuds. The servant who  
stood in the hall said my wife was  
dressing, and that Elsie was dancing  
somewhere in the house. 'Dear  
child,' I said fondly, as I went up-  
stairs to brush up a little before  
meeting my family. But I stopped  
a moment in a little room at the  
head of the hall. There was some-

thing very enticing concealed in the  
pretty rosewood cabinet hanging on  
the wall. I unlocked it cautiously,  
as was my custom, and took a drink.  
After taking it I rested a moment or  
so in the great easy chair by the  
window, thinking meanwhile that it  
was good, very good. I prepared  
some more, this time putting the  
bottle with its gilt-glass label  
'Brandy' upon the table, I did not  
sit down, but stood in the flower  
wreathed doorway which led out  
into a charming little balcony which  
encircled two windows, one opening  
from my dear little Elsie's room.  
The brandy seemed to burn my brain  
and my head ached violently, and I  
leaned against the casement. 'Papa,  
O my darling papa!' I heard a sweet  
voice say, and looking out, I saw  
Elsie carelessly sitting on the bal-  
cony rail. A moment later her keen  
eyes spied the bottle, although she  
did not leave her perch upon the  
rail. 'Br-a-n-d-y,' she spelled, 'Oh  
papa! you never touch that horrible  
drink do you?' her laughing face  
growing sad. I was maddened by  
the draught, and mortified and angry  
that my child had discovered my  
secret habit, and I reached forward  
and pushed her savagely. I cannot  
tell of the days that followed. I will  
only say that we picked up our Elsie  
broken and bleeding, from the flower  
beds under the balcony, and my  
if weaker one lingering look at her  
darling, went into convulsions which  
soon ended in death."

The man's voice grew husky, his  
gaze was thrilling in its intensity.  
"And now," he added, "I cannot say  
any more to you only to beseech  
of you to come forward and put your  
signatures upon this blessed pledge,  
praying the Father to uphold you  
with His mighty power. Will you  
come? Boys, boys! I know many  
yes most of you; alas! that in my  
wretched state you do not know me.  
Will you come boys, will you come?  
It is your old friend Herman Hudson  
who is asking you."

He said no more, but sat down,  
the perspiration pouring from his  
whitened hair. But he had said  
enough. The people came forward  
like a stream quickly flowing. There  
were hand shakes and tears and sobs  
and soothing greetings.

"Herman Hudson, Herman Hud-  
son! I can hardly believe my ears,"  
whispered more than one to another.  
"He was so gifted and promising,  
so light-hearted and strong should-  
ered, and now—oh!" And the voices  
stopped here, but the names of the  
pledge-signers rolled down the sheet  
until the grand brotherhood was  
enriched with over two hundred  
new members.

"Oh ye who have friends on the awful brink  
That hangs o'er the river of ruin and death!  
When you see them lift the glass oh! think  
Of the jagged rocks beneath."

Reach out a hand ere the deed is done!  
Send forth a cry in the dear Lord's name;  
Oh! stand not aloof while a precious one  
Speeds down to a grave of shame.

**AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS'  
SUFFERING.**

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Winton, was cured  
of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors  
could not cure. Burdock Blood Purifiers was  
the only successful remedy. It cures all  
impurities of the system.

**A FATAL FLOOD.**

Lincoln, Nebraska, May 29.—A special  
to the States Journal from Indiana has  
the following particulars of the bursting of  
a waterspout; on Tuesday evening a party  
of 17 Bohemians, en route to Dunely Creek  
camped at Richman Canyon, nine miles  
east of this place. At dark a heavy rain  
set in. About ten o'clock a waterspout  
burst a short distance above, flooding the  
herebefore dry canyon to a depth of 15  
feet. The party were asleep in their wag-  
ons. It consisted of John Mack, his wife,  
and son; John Owsen, wife and four chil-  
dren, and two other children; Joseph Haver-  
ely his wife and three children. When  
the flood struck the wagons Haverely  
was the first to arouse. He jumped and grasp-  
ed his wagon tongue, and attempted to  
pull the wagon out of the water. Fresh  
waves struck it wrenching the tongue from  
his grasp, and carrying the wagon out into  
the raging flood. Owsen had succeeded in  
getting four children to shore, but before  
he could return to his wagon it was car-  
ried down the canyon. The first Mack  
knew of the situation he was sailing down  
the stream. Seeing a tree just ahead, he  
bade his wife and son cling to him and he  
would try and catch the tree. He did so,  
but the sudden stop shook off his wife and  
son, and they went down in the flood.  
Mack climbed up the tree, from which he  
was rescued in the morning. Haverely and  
Owsen finally found the residence of Simon  
Jennings, half a mile off. They made  
known what had happened, and Ward was  
sent to Indiana. By noon one hundred  
people were searching for the bodies of the  
drowned. Up to to-night but two of the  
11 bodies had been found.

## COMBINATION OF CROOKS

## A Gang of Swindlers Working Over the Dominion—Two Toronto Banks Caught.

Shortly after ten o'clock Tuesday morning a man giving the name of Theo. White called at the Bank of British North America for the purpose of having a travelling circular letter for \$50 cashed. He was referred to Mr. Grindlay, the manager, who, after examining the document, and finding that it appeared to be issued by the Edinburgh office of the National Bank of Scotland, the names of G. L. Forde, secretary, and John P. Duncan, accountant, were attached to it. Mr. Grindlay examined these signatures carefully with the specimens of these gentlemen's signatures which are kept in the bank, and he judged them to be genuine. These travelling circular letters are different from the regular letters of credit. They are invariably for comparatively small amounts, and are advantageous to a traveller in that he can cash them immediately and without having to be identified. In a letter of credit the bank to be drawn on has to be advised, and the presenter requires to be identified. White stated that he had letters calling for \$2,400 and that he would like to get cash for the whole of them. Mr. Grindlay did not mind taking the risk of cashing \$50 for the accommodation of a travelling stranger, but positively refused to go any further. The man explained as a reason for his desiring to have all the letters cashed, that he intended purchasing land and was in need of the larger sum. The explanation did not satisfy the manager, and the plausible gentleman had to be satisfied with his \$50. He proceeded straight to the Federal, where he told substantially the same story and preferred the same requests. He told Mr. Buchanan that the British North America people would only cash one of his letters, and he wanted all of them cashed. Mr. Buchanan went over to see Mr. Grindlay, and acting on that gentleman's advice concluded that courtesy to his itinerant customer would be satisfied with the cashing of one of the letters. He had been absent fifteen minutes, but there was Mr. White coolly awaiting his return. He seemed disappointed, but put the \$50 into his purse. He next turned up at the Bank of Commerce, where he presented another of his little letters. Here he struck a snag. Mr. Kemp refused to accommodate him. This seemed to discourage him, and he returned to the Rossia house, where he was putting up, paid his bill, and drove for a hack to the Union depot.

Later in the day Mr. Grindlay received a despatch from the Montreal office of the bank stating that two men had been arrested in Montreal for attempting to pass forged travelling circular letters purporting to be issued by the National Bank of Scotland. He put two and two together, and when he found Mr. White had left his hotel he put the matter in the hands of the police.

White had left the Rossia house a few minutes after 12, and it was supposed that he had gone west. Despatches were sent to all points in that direction. From St. Thomas and Hamilton, Detective Newhall got answers that the same game had been played in both of these cities on the same day.

## WHITE'S APPEARANCE.

White, who is now in custody, registered at the Rossia house Saturday night. He is described as a gay looking man of about 55 years of age. He is of low stature and unassuming manners. He was dressed in a black frock coat and silk hat. While at the Rossia he revealed like a person with plenty of means.

The despatches which have been received from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and St. Thomas lead the police to form a theory that a lot of Old Country crooks have become possessed in some way of the blank forms in which circular letters are made out, and they have spread their lives over the country with the intention of working their game on the same day, so that, if unsuccessful in one instance, the discovery would not prevent its being carried out in other instances.

## THE MONTREAL DUE.

The following despatch was received last night from Montreal:—An attempt was made here yesterday and to-day by two well-dressed sharpers, registering at St. Lawrence Hall as W. H. Hall, and Robert Fox, to defraud the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America of \$3000 sterling on circular letters of \$50 each, purporting to have been issued by the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, on the Union Bank of Scotland. The parties tried to get the cash for the notes at the Bank of Montreal, but as the Bank of British North America is the agent here for the National Bank of Scotland the parties were sent there to draw the amounts. On comparing signatures on drafts with the official autographs sent from Scotland for guidance here Manager Macdonald discovered a forgery, and had the parties arrested at four o'clock. They pretended to be Scotch farmers coming out here to settle in the Northwest, but have no references. Fox attempted to make away with all the notes in his possession, but Detective Fahy who had him in charge, stopped him from doing so. The notes are impounded, and the prisoners will come up to-morrow for preliminary enquiry. The Bank of Montreal was advised from Ottawa that a similar attempt was made on its branch there last Saturday.

## MUNICIPALITY OF WHITEHEAD.

The Council met at Alexander May 23rd. Present—Reeve, in the chair; Couns. Haig, Creighton, Cheasley, Valens, Peacock and McMillan.

## MOTIONS.

Haig and Peacock—That the following accounts as recommended by Finance Committee be paid:—  
A Harris & Co. scrapers ..... \$69.00  
Mail, Printing and adv. .... 14.75  
Jas Haig, com. fees ..... 12.50  
Geo Cheasley, do ..... 18.00  
R Hall, do ..... 18.00  
do special ..... 16.00 34.00  
J C Valens, coun. .... 20.00  
Wm Peacock do ..... 13.20

J Craighton do ..... 12.00  
D B McMillan do ..... 10.80  
—Carried.

Council a Committee of the whole with Cheasley in the chair on revision of assessment.

Appeals—Jas Birtles, to be struck off for n w 12, tp 10, rg 21.—Appeal granted.  
Creighton and Valens—That the assessments of 1883 as revised be confirmed.—Carried.

McMillan and Creighton—that the communication of O. Dunn, re 1883 taxes, as laid over from April 1st, be not entertained.—Carried.

Peacock and Cheasley—that the matter of Peter Haig, in regard to taxes he had ever till the next meeting of this council.—Carried.

Haig and Cheasley—That the reeve or clerk see our solicitors in regard to taxes of persons who were not assessed at the proper time, but by a man who went a round in mid-summer of 1883.

Valens and Creighton—in amendment That unless John Tally makes a declaration stating his case in regard to his assessment his complaint be not entertained.—Motion lost.—Amendment Carried.

Valens and Cheasley—That the clerk write to the municipal solicitors re advice of the legality of the assessment of the parties assessed in accordance with method set forth in declarations of said party complaining.—Carried.

Resolved—That the reeve write C.P.R. authorities, re road allowance through sections 21 and 22, tp 10, rg 20.

Creighton and McMillan—That John Parke be appointed appraiser in place of G M Yeomans, for Ward 6.—Carried.

Valens and Creighton—That the clerk write the C.P.R. authorities, asking them to build crossings east of Kenney on the regular road allowance.

Cheasley and Haig, in amendment—That the reeve write the C.P.R. authorities, urging them to purchase the right of way at once through sections 21 and 22, tp 10, rg 20, as the council think it would be very inconvenient for the ratepayers of this municipality to cross the railroad in three places within the space of one and a half miles.—Motion lost.—Amendment Carried.

Haig and Cheasley—That a by-law be prepared by the clerk and introduced at the next meeting of this council, to establish a toll bar on the Little Saskatchewan Bridge.—Carried.

Peacock and Valens.—That the reeve and Coun. Creighton attend the next Council meeting of Daly Municipality, as delegates in regard to Saskatchewan bridge.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again at call of Reeve.

## AN EX-ALDERMAN TRIED IT.

Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

## SO-CALLED RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.

A good deal of vague and misty writing has been done about Russia and especially about certain alleged Russian ways. Powers should sympathize with her. But certainly any statement to the prevailing lines of governmental action in Russia must be impossible for any one who understands the question, for the Czar's Government is the last stronghold of Absolutism in Europe, and all its energies which are not employed in territorial expansion are engaged in representing popular efforts after freedom of thought and representative institutions. The Russian masses are steeped in ignorance and superstition, and prevented from acquiring any enlightenment. There is no free press in the country, even magazines having lately been suppressed for daring to touch upon politics. The universities are all under the most rigorous police supervision. Every student has a spy at his back. The introduction of liberal publication, even of scientific works from England, Germany and France is prohibited. The frontier customs officers are instructed to keep out of the country as carefully as if it were dynamite. The only authorized public opinion is that of the army, and that exists as an organized pressure in favor of foreign war and constant territorial expansion. The military sentiment in effect dominates the Government—and while the enormous area of Russia is but half settled and half cultivated; while there is a century's work close at hand for the school teacher, the legislator, the journalist, the scientific farmer; while corruption, stagnant commerce and wasteful foreign wars have exhausted the credit of the country, the buyers of the army still clamors for fresh campaigns and fresh conquests.

The idea that Russan conquest is civilizing is a delusion. What has been done for the Central Asian Khanates is simply to tranquilize them externally. A stop has been put to tribal quarrels and raids, but the White Czar's rule is neither paternal nor elevating. His Generals and Governors fleece the Asiatics and pillage themselves rich. They hold down the native races, but they do not help them to a higher civilization. Indeed, it would be absurd to expect any other results from the Kaufmanns, Tcherniaeffs and Komaroffs who bear sway in those regions. There is nowhere in Russia any broad policy of domestic reform or improvement. It may be said that Nihilism has justified the abandonment of such a policy, but the truth is that Nihilism grew out of despair of better things. It has happened that Russian conquest has supplanted still more hopeless conditions in Central Asia, and it might do the same in European Turkey. But Russia is today not a Power from which the world has anything to hope; while her ascendancy would involve the menace inseparable from the successful ambition of a semi-barbarous yet strong Power.

If Russian Absolutism coheres its advance must be disastrous to all true progress and all real civilization. If it does not cohere the country will have to work out its own salvation painfully through anarchy and revolution. But whatever the future character of its government it can do nothing for the general welfare of mankind for a long time to come, and at present all its tendencies are dangerous and threatening to the cause of democracy in Europe.

## WILSON &amp; CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware  
STOVES

AND

## TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE.

IMPERIAL BANK  
—OF—  
CANADA.Capital. . . . . \$1,500,000.  
SURPLUS, \$680,000.Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg  
and Brandon.BRANDON BRANCH,  
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.  
Bills of exchange purchased.  
Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.  
Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.  
Deposits received at current rates of interest.  
Correspondents for:  
Bank of Montreal.  
Bank of British North America.  
Bank of Toronto.  
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A. JUKES, Manager.

## FIRE!!!

—THE—

CALEDONIAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY

is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

E. FITZ BUCKE, LEWIS & KERBY,  
Brandon. Winnipeg.  
General Agents.  
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Importers and manufacturers of all kinds  
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.SATCHELS AND VALISES  
of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit  
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

## NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class:

Eastern and Western Hemisphere, one map, \$5.00  
Eastern and Western Hemisphere, separate each, 5.00  
Europe, Asia, Africa, separate, each, 5.00  
North America, South America, separate, each, 5.00  
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Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged, 7.50  
Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, 10.50

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

## HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, secretly packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark colors; Oil of Castor, for growth of hair; Curling fluid; Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Splints for crooked limbs, 25c; Medicine for obesity, 5c; Complexion pills, 25c; Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars; Tar soap, the remedy for the skin, 1c. "Rose's Toilet Magazine," 1c. All secretly packed for stamps, 2c. Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

## Groom Wanted

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to travel a route in the County of Brandon. A man with experience and references required. Apply person at the Beaulieu House, Brandon, April 14th.

R. T. EVANS,  
Sec. Treas.A NEW  
BOOKSTORE.

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

## Post Office Building

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES,  
LEGAL BLANKS AND  
LEGAL STATIONERY,

Of every description; fancy goods in variety;

## TOYS

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any line not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

## C. CLIFFE.





on FRIENDSHIP, using the floral language in composition. See the Canadian Florist and Cottage Gardener, 2d published by Fannie Mason, Peterborough, Ont. at 25c per year.

ADDRESS, THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.  
TORONTO



## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,

Ed. &amp; Prop.

## THE MANITOBA CENTRAL.

It is now again reported that a contract has been signed for the construction and operation of the Manitoba Central R. R. from Melbourne, or Sydney, as the story has it, through Rapid City and thence northwesterly towards Battleford, and that fifty miles are to be completed by the first of October. We hardly believe the report, as we cannot see what object capitalists could have in taking such a route. It is true that the government makes it imperative that the company should discharge all liens of workmen on the section partially graded from Melbourne Rapid Cityward, and that the payment of such will place them in possession of a certain amount of fairly graded line; but such advantages are not all-important to a company having to bear the cost of transport and operation for all time to come. Length of road to be operated and cost of operation are of much greater importance than the saving of a few miles of construction; and in this respect Brandon, as a terminal point, offers inducements of permanent importance. By making this city the starting point all objective points westerly, Rapid City, Battleford &c., and the intervening agricultural business can be reached at a much shorter distance than by commencing 40 miles further east; and besides a considerable return carriage can be got from Brandon, while nothing need ever be expected from the sand hills of the eastern point.

The history of railways is a continued effort to shorten distances between objective points, showing that it is the cost of operation and maintenance instead of the grading of a few miles of road, that is the all-important consideration with capitalists.

But Brandon, besides possessing, from locality and importance as a city of considerable proportions and export trade, the elements that ought to attract attention of themselves, has offered other inducements that should counteract any advantages offered by the constructed work to be thrown in—it has offered to hand over the \$50,000 bonus voted some months since for the construction of a line to Rapid City. We can hardly believe the report referred to above is correct, and that a company should overlook the importance of Brandon's inducements collectively; but if the report is genuine, then there is "a nigger on the fence" somewhere, whose creation is a difficult matter to explain.

We understand that our version of the coal transaction of the Local Legislature with the Saskatchewan Coal Company has led a great many of our readers to form peculiar conclusions. Some of them think there must be some other explanation for the coal delivered last fall in satisfaction of the payment made by Mr. Norquay in the spring before, to release his own personal liability at the bank, it would be a crooked enough transaction, in all conscience, and one whose like should not be tolerated by any corporate or public body, much less by a Legislature, but that is not the crying sin of the business—the outrage is that that coal was paid for this spring, and the entry for it should appear in the Public Accounts, to appear in January next, and that any coal or any other equivalent was given for the first \$2,000. The money was taken out of the bank by Mr. Norquay, to relieve the honorable gentleman's personal indebtedness, and the country has to suffer the loss along with many others of a kindred class perpetrated by this model administration.

An Irishman was observed digging away at a woodchuck hole one day, and was asked by a passer-by if he expected to get the animal, when he replied, "Faith I've got to get him, Moike, for I'm out of mate [meat]." This is exactly the position of the Grit party to-day; they are out of all prospects for securing office again, and to keep up appearances they have to fall back on clap-trap, since they are out of argument. The Northwest rebellion has been a sort of godsend to their party leaders, and their party press, and they handle it with their usual regard for consistency. Nearly every print in their ranks, from the *Globe* to the penny-a-liner on 12th street has declared that this rebellion is justifiable; that Riel and Co. have perfectly just grounds for their action; and that the responsibility for the loss of blood must be borne by the Dominion Government; and in the next breath they cannot find language sufficiently denunciatory of Sir John's leniency towards the offenders, past, present and future. They imagine Riel will never be hanged for his offences, and they covertly declare Sir John will be responsible for a failure of justice in the premises. To a Grit these may be sensible grounds to take, but what must be thought of them by a reasonable spectator. On the one hand, they justify the rebellion, because they assert the rebels had a bona fide cause for complaint; and on the other they charge the leader of the government unsparingly with being an agent through which Riel will escape the gallows, and thus defeat the ends of justice. The complaints of the Indians and half-breeds they consider just and fair without qualification, and, therefore, their leaders engaged in a noble purpose, and at the same time they cannot find language strong enough to denounce the government for not hanging without judge or jury, the men they declare engaged in a noble cause. There was an excuse for the Inquisition because it lived in a barbarous age, but even a Grit must find it hard to justify its re-appearance at the close of the 19th century.

The consistency of the Grit party is again illustrated by the effort being made by them to induce the Dominion Government to disallow the Exemption Act, passed last session of the Manitoba Legislature. We believe it is a bad measure, in that it is made retroactive—to cover past liabilities and contracts—and discriminating in its effect. If a farmer, a merchant or a business man is allowed \$2,500 worth of real property and \$500 worth of implements &c. with which to carry on business, we know of no reason why a business man who may perhaps hold no other

affects than his stock in trade, is not allowed to retain \$3,000 worth of stock exempt. If the protection is to enforce the cash system of business and not to protect rascality, as it is alleged to do, the business man who may have his all in his stock in trade should not be discriminated against as he is. The upshot of the legislation is that it will ruin many a retail dealer without leaving him the first means by which he can help himself. As the farmer, the mechanic and the consumer in general is protected in the future, and their assets are protected against liability for past credit, which was extended in the absence of warning that such a measure was to be introduced, the retail man cannot use the paper of his customers, or what is worse collect debts already due, while he has to pay the last cent he owes, if he is honest, and objects to putting his effects into a costly residence and furniture. If the country had been given warning of this measure—if it had been that its force was not to come into effect for a year, to enable all to prepare for it, the objection would not be so great. The inconsistency of the Grit party, to which we have already alluded is, however, in their petitions to the Federal Government to disallow it. There is doubt amongst authorities, to put the matter mildly, as to the power of a Local Legislature to charter a railway connecting with an American system, while there is no doubt as to the power of the Manitoba Legislature to pass such a law as the Exemption Bill, yet the Grit party claim the Federal Government exceeds its jurisdiction in disallowing such railway charters, while they are asking it to disallow the Exemption Act, which it is clearly in the power of the Manitoba Government pass.

## A SECRET.

The secret of many ills is pure blood and good health. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secret ills. It cures all venereal diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the paled cheek.

## THE REBELLION.

## From Battleford.

Battleford, N.W.T., May 27.—A body of Mounted Police went out to the Indian camp to-day and brought in a number of Indians, 100 cattle and quite a number of horses, with carts and wagons. These have all been identified by settlers here as their property stolen by the Indians.

## HUNTING FOR BIG BEAR.

The scouts have been unable to find Big Bear's location. There is much doubt as to where he has gone and what his intentions are. Gen. Strange, now supposed to be near Fort Pitt, will likely follow up Big Bear's trail. Couriers were sent to Strange with despatches to-day.

## HALF BREEDS IMPRISONED.

Five half-breeds, who said they were held by Poundmaker as prisoners, were imprisoned by the authorities here to-day, charged with inciting and assisting Indians. The feeling against them is strong and the evidence is direct. Mr. Reed Assistant Indian Commissioner, ordered the Indians to return to their reserves to-day.

## THE MURDERERS OF SMART.

The Indians charged with the murder of Frank Smart were locked up.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR FURTHER SERVICE.

Gen. Middleton has called for non-commissioned officers and privates in the different corps here to volunteer for service in the Northwest for a period of time after matters are settled. There are likely to be numerous responses.

## GONE TO JOIN BIG BEAR.

It is reported that over 100 of Poundmaker's best men have gone to join Big Bear. If Big Bear comes in the campaign will be quickly ended.

## A Ghastly Find.

Battleford, May 28.—Inspector Peters and 20 mounted police arrived here to-day from Gen. Strange's column, which has reached Fort Pitt. He reports Fort Pitt burned. Policeman Cowan's body was found there horribly mutilated, the heart being cut out and impaled on a pole near the body. Inspector Peters was also at Frog Lake, where they discovered the bodies of the people massacred there by Big Bear's Indians. A body supposed to be that of

## MRS. GOWANLOCK

was found in a well. Both legs were severed near the thighs, and the arms above the elbows. The bodies of Father Marchand and Father Fafard were found in the cellar of a burned house, much charred. They were recognized by the beads found in their pockets, and their gowns which were not altogether destroyed. The remains of

## DELANEY, QUIES AND GILCHRIST

were discovered in the woods near by. Gen. Strange has sent Inspector Steele north to look up Big Bear's band. His whereabouts

is a matter of conjecture. He has likely gone north to Frog Lake. The Cree chief Moosomin came in from Turtle Lake. He says he has been friendly all along, but took a large number of settlers' cattle with him. He says Big Bear's young men

## THREATENED HIM WITH DEATH

and forced him to give up the cattle and horses to them. Gen. Middleton, with a large escort of Boulton's mounted infantry, went out to Moosomin's reserve to-day and found it deserted with Inspector Clink's house burned. Inspector Peters returns to Gen. Strange to-morrow with despatches from Middleton.

St. Paul, May 28, 1884.

Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, has been captured on American soil by the international boundary line scouts, on the morning of the 25th inst. While a small scouting party, consisting of Sgt. Parkins, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, and two enlisted men were scouting, about ten miles from Fort Assiniboine

## TWO MEN WERE OBSERVED TRAVELLING

towards the fort. They were overhauled, had, upon the representation of one of them that he was

## GABRIEL DUMONT,

the adjutant of the rebel forces in the Northwest, both were arrested and taken under an escort to the fort. They were then turned over to the commanding officer, who made a very careful examination. After this was made by Col. Coppinger, he was enabled himself to identify Gabriel Dumont having met and

## KNOWN HIM IN EARLIER DAYS.

His companion proved to be a half-breed named Michael Dumas. They were at once placed in custody, and a despatch was sent to Gen. Terry, commanding the forces along the line, giving him information of the arrest, and asking for instructions. In reply the General directed that they be detained until further orders. The matter has been communicated to head quarters at Washington.

When last seen Dumont was 13 miles from the rebel camp, and Boulton's men got within half a mile of him, but their horses were pumped out, while he rode Paranteau's fast horse, the fleetest in the Northwest, and easily outran his pursuers. He carried his trusty rifle, but had no blankets. One who conversed with him, a half-breed, who came in to deliver himself up, reports that Dumont told him he merely wanted to see Riel and then he would go away forever.

## The redskins were entrenched in a very

## STRONG POSITION.

just over the brow of a hill, and in order to reach them Strange was obliged to cross a marshy valley. While advancing the Indians commenced firing, and the troops were extended in skirmishing order. For three hours and a half a steady fire was kept up from both sides. The troops had good cover in the shrubbery from the fire of the enemy. The field gun did good service in driving the Indians from their quarters, but the number of the killed could not be ascertained.

## STRANGE'S LOSS

was very slight, only three men of the 55th being wounded. Marcotte, of No. 3 Co., was fatally wounded, and two men in No. 2 Co. were injured. The troops retired in good order to Pitt. The 55th Companies came down the river in a scow and joined the main body on the inland march. Thirteen men were left behind to guard the provisions on board. After the fight the scow could not be found, and

## NEITHER MEN NOR SCOW

have turned up since. Rosier also says that Steele's men had a skirmish with Indians on Wednesday. One Indian scout was killed and scalped. Gen. Strange wants reinforcements and ammunition. After landing Inspector Perry and the police were turned back, arriving here late to-night. General Middleton will probably move at once.

## Reinforcements for Strange.

Battleford, May 31.—General Middleton, with about 500 troops selected from the different battalions here, left for Fort Pitt to-day to reinforce Gen. Strange.

## FORT QU'APPELLE.

## Doings in the Camp of the 91st Battalion.

Fort Qu'Appelle, June 1st, 1885.

It is very hard at the present time to know just how to address this battalion. It appears, for some reason, that considerable hesitancy existed in Gazetteing it, and Col. Osborne Smith's battalion is also known, and officially too, as the 91st, so that Col. Scott's regiment may yet be known as the 92nd; which conflict of numbers, makes it somewhat difficult to know which battalion is meant when the 91st is spoken of. In a few days, however, we will be Gazetteed, and know really who we are.

Considerable indignation is expressed here by the boys on account of doing garrison duty, instead of being sent to the front; as all originally enlisted for. Blame is attached to our commanding officer, as Gen. Middleton telegraphed him for half the battalion, previous to the Fish Creek fight, but he (Col. Scott) refused to separate his men, and in consequence we have never seen the front, and so matters stand now, and there is no likelihood of doing so with the present expedition.

A number of officers and men of the 91st, were out to Piapot's reserve last week to witness an Indian "Sun Dance." The origin of this dance is enshrouded in mystery, and is as heartless and cruel as it is barbarous. But here it is that braves are made a permanent fixture, and the receipt is simply this: Procure a pole about ten feet in length, to which a rope is attached at the top. Now the would-be brave appears on the scene. A sharp pointed bone is then inserted under the flesh on each side of the breast, and the rope attached to the two outer ends of the bone. Tom-toms beat and the brave so impaled dances around in a half moon until the flesh is torn out. If the Indian undergoes the operation without fainting or squealing he is duly enrolled as a brave and fit for scalp

## VITAL QUESTIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, indigestion, and all the diseases of a Urinary character?"

"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:—

"Merrill's or Danell's?"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with other equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and so efficacious curative power is developed, which is not met in any other preparation that does not or cannot possibly exist or resist its power, and yet is

It is a cure for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or child to use.

## CHAPTER II.

"Ain't it dead or nearly aying?"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pains of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases.

Nature is her to have been cured Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label. Shun the cheap, cheap stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

raising, if not he is classed as a squaw. It is a most sickening sight, and has been forbidden by the government. However, the dance did take place and was witnessed by Lieut. Governor Dewdney, officers of the Montreal Garrison Artillery and others. The Indians know they are not allowed to indulge in it, yet they have broken the regulations set apart for them. They may mean more than the mere defiance of the law, as it is well known that a number of Piapot's young bucks are not on the reserve and it is equally well known that they have not left it to go to church.

We are perfectly well aware that the back bone of the rebellion is broken, but believe at the same time; that it will take some time to break the fears of the settlers. Those who have land in Indian districts cannot be persuaded as easily as those more remotely situated, for the simple reason that they are better acquainted with Indian tactics. The conqueror of Indians are so very far north that white settlers are not likely to be molested in the future.

The new field force about to be organized for garrison duty does not meet with general favor here. Everyone enlisted, it appears, with a burning desire to shed rebel gore, and now that all prospects of doing so are past, the glittering paraphernalia of a soldier's uniform has lost its charms. Some will remain, however, but the number is very meagre.

Yours &amp;c.,

W. S. A.

## A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

## A Pet Crow Dies of Sorrow.

## Cleveland Pious Dealer.

George M. Doll, a mill Creek farmer, a few years ago caught a young crow, which he raised, and, by perseverance, succeeded in teaching it to say a great many things. The pet was called "Jim," and he was made so much of by Mr. and Mrs. Doll, who were childless, that he seemed almost human. Six months ago Mr. Doll sickened and in a couple of weeks died of pneumonia. "Jim" sat on a chair beside his master during his entire illness, and when the hour of dissolution approached "Jim" joined his mistress in her lamentations, and repeatedly said: "O, dear, George," and similar exclaiming things. After Mr. Doll's spirit had gone the pet crow hopped up into the pillow and gave vent to the most piteous cries. The grief-stricken bird refused to leave its master, and after the body was coffined, flew up into the lid and gazed sorrowfully down through the glass at the features of the dead, breaking out repeatedly in such expressions as "Poor George," etc.

"Jim" refused food, could not be forced from his perch until the casket was closed. When the casket was borne from the house, "Jim" flew after it, uttering shrill noises indicative of extreme anguish. As the funeral procession moved off the crowd followed, hovering over the hearse, and a portion of the time was perched upon it. At the cemetery he flew upon the top of a monument close by the open grave, and remained there till the body of his master was covered from sight. After the conclusion of the funeral he turned away from the grave, "Jim" fell down upon it and gave way to the most piteous cries of distress. At night he came flying home tired and cold. Next morning bright and early he flew off in the direction of the cemetery and was found there fluttering and stalking up and down the side of the grave like a sentinel on duty. Day after day he returned to the grave of his dead. One day, three months after the death of Mr. Doll, the hired man, Fred Dwell, was fatally kicked by a horse, and on the morning of the funeral "Jim" rode to the cemetery on the hearse, and from that day never returned, but day in and day out, though the severest weather, he might have been found there keeping his silent vigil over the grave which held all that was dear to him. Mrs. Doll had a comfortable house to dwell in, and a daily messenger carried food to him, "Jim's" demonstration of sorrow gave way to silent grief, and his tender cries for "Poor George" were substituted by suppressed moans. His appetite began to decrease, and his glossy black feathers, which he used to dress with so much pride, were neglected entirely. Sunday, when the widow went with friends to view the grave of her husband, she was almost overcome at finding poor "Jim" lying with his wings spread out cold and lifeless upon the head of the grave a victim of an uncontrollable and consuming grief, that could not be assuaged. "Jim" had been faithful till death.



EARLY MATURITY.

What are the leading principles that should direct our practice as to the rearing and feeding of farm stock? This question says an English writer, naturally occurs to the mind of every observant man who notes the variable practices which prevail, even where the natural conditions are similar; and if we inquire as to the why and the wherefore of each particular system, we too frequently find very inadequate reasons, or no reason at all, but a happy-go-lucky rule of thumb which has descended from one generation to another. Live stock must have such an important influence on the future of British farming that it is most necessary that our practice with regard to feeding should be economical and in accordance with the laws of physiology and hygiene. Those who are sensible of want of knowledge of elementary principles will do well to study a work which though applicable more especially to American practice, may yet afford English feeders valuable hints. Mr. Steward's remarks on alimentary forcibly remind us of the old saw, "That half the breeding goes in at the mouth." Within certain limits of variation both quality, flavor, and rapidity of feeding are greatly affected by the nature and quantity of the food supplied. As regards the first two points, a good illustration is the effect of domestication in the case of the deer: the fine flavor found in the well-fed inhabitant of the glass park is quite impossible to develop or perpetuate flavor by breeding, but we can do much in the way of food. If, as Mr. Steward well puts it, "you wish to imitate the flavor of the wild animal, you must furnish the food of the wild animal." And we may go further, and say that we must keep our animals as nearly as possible under similar conditions. At the same time, character of growth is the result of cultivation, although these would more or less rapidly disappear of the special conditions under which they were produced.

Now, the important question which we have to solve is, how to make the best return from feeding animals: shall we force them on as rapidly as possible, or shall we follow a more natural process, and allow them to reach maturity by slow degrees? There are two facts dwell upon by our author, which have of late years been much illustrated by the registry of weight at our fairs. The first is, that in young growing animals the appetite and the digestive and assimilative functions are most active, and these functions grow subsequently less and less active, and when the percentage of waste is much greater than during growth. Hence it follows that, though the mature animal may consume less in proportion to its live weight, because all that is required is to supply the waste of tissue, yet the proportion of food to a given increase is greater. But, although these facts would indicate the advantage of early feeding it is objected, with some truth, that flesh of young animals cannot be so firm and ripe at twenty-four months as that of the slower fed at double that age. To a certain extent this is true; but if animals are right in assuming that the marks of full development are evidences of the completeness of the permanent teeth, then young animals well-fed from birth, and descended through many generations from similarly treated stock, do acquire much earlier dentition than such as are kept in a natural state. Animals forced have frequently exhibited a four-year-old mouth when under three years; and Mr. Steward tells us that M. Legault found at a fair in France, so far back as 1846, a two-year bull with his permanent teeth, and all the points of development and maturity in perfection. We can remember when the assisting veterinary surgeon was called in to give an opinion whether it was possible for shearing sheep to have four broad teeth; and we have no doubt that in some cases ignorance of facts actually led to disqualification. With the ear for appearance of the teeth we have corresponding maturity and a study of all the facts clearly prove that we may have all the parts as completely developed at two years as was formerly possible at double the age.

Free to Farmers.

To secure 100,000 new subscribers during next sixty days, we will actually send the best farmers magazine in the U. S. free for one entire year to everyone sending us at once the names of ten farmers and 12 2-cent stamps for postage, etc. Regular price \$1.00. Address NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST, Nunda, N. Y.

JEWISH MARRIAGES.

Said a Jewish young man in a conversation on the subject of Hebrew marriages the other day: "I had never seen my wife Pauline until shortly before I married her. My father and her father sat next to each other in the synagogue for years, and they arranged the match. My father had known and seen Pauline from a little girl, and her father knew all about me from my parents. I had never seen her when one day father asked me why I didn't get married, saying he had a nice girl for me. I told him I didn't want to take a pig in a bag, but wanted to see the girl first. Then he told me where she lived, and one day I passed her house on the other side of the way. As luck would happen, Pauline was sweeping the walk and I saw her. I liked her appearance very much, but I pretended I hadn't noticed her, and passed on very quickly, as if I had important business on hand. Soon after her folks and my folks arranged that she and I should meet, so I went to her house and was introduced to her. She seemed pleased with me, and I knew right away she would make a good wife. Before leaving I asked if I might keep company with her, and she said 'yes.' After that we became engaged and were married. Her father gave me this large cluster diamond pin and a cheque for \$2,000 with Pauline. He had arranged to give me \$2,500, but at the wedding said he was a little short and would fix up the \$500 afterwards. That was three years ago. Last spring I had some repairs put on my house, and I asked him for the \$500 and he put me off again. Such promises, you see, are like pie crust; but I would have been satisfied with Pauline if I hadn't received a dollar, for she has made me an excellent wife."

IMPORTANT

Spring Stock

JUST ARRIVED.



50 Cases to choose from

Fraser Bros.,

Masonic Block, Brandon.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

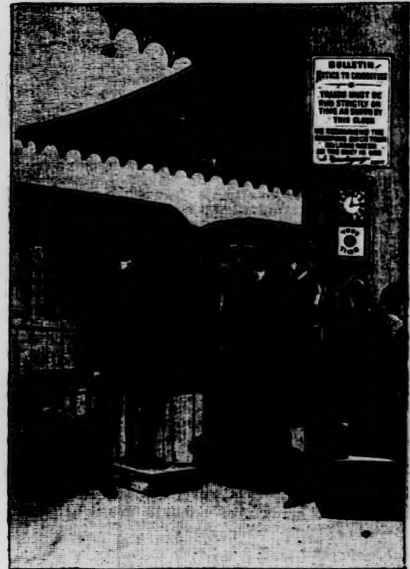
W. Senkbiel, Prop.

P. E. DURT,  
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch  
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Com-  
passes, Telescopes.

ROCKFORD WATCH,



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MOHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

MAPS,  
MAPS,  
MAPS,  
JUST OUT.

MAP OF BRANDON COUNTY

Showing the Topography of the County, Schools, Post Offices, Bridges, and other improvements to date. Size 32x42.

Handsomely mounted and varnished with rollers  
top and bottom..... \$4.50  
Sheet copies mailed to any address..... 2.00

MAP OF MANITOBA,

Showing Judicial Districts, Counties, Etc. Mounted  
same as County Map..... \$3.00  
Sheet copies mailed to any address..... 1.00

MAP OF CITY OF BRANDON,

Showing position of buildings, graded streets, sidewalks, tanks and all public and private improvements.

Corrected and revised to January 1st, 1885, mounted  
same as County Map..... \$1.50  
In sheet mailed to any address..... 50

Government, Railway, C. P. R., and School Maps always on hand.

These Maps are on view at the

POST OFFICE BOOKSTORE.

Or may be had by addressing,

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Provincial Land Surveyor, Brandon.

Blood  
BLOOD  
BLOOD

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.







# HEADLINE

**B**urdock  
**B**lood  
**B**itters  
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



## TOWN TOPICS

With the new municipal law non-residents may hold the position of Reeve.

It is said now that one of our bachelor medics is shortly to take a leap in the dark, and join the great army of benedicts.

In future no school district will receive government aid that has not ten children of school age, and those that have will receive \$10 per month for the time open.

On Friday of this week the Rev. Mr. Boydell is selling off his household and other effects, by auction, preparatory to removing to his new mission in Muskoka.

Two men named Bertram and Rutherford had a chancery suit in London, Ontario, last week over a \$6000 deal in Brandon property in Bertram failed to make out a case, and the action went against him as plaintiff.

Mr. Patrick, father of Mr. Patrick, of the firm of Hughes & Patrick, has been in the city for some days on a visit. He was one of the prominent J. P.'s on those Biddulph trials, which kept the Ontario press in news for many a day.

When some man gets his neck broken in a fall off the sidewalk near the C.P.R. depot, whose stringer is broken by the washing away of the foundation of supports, the city council may consider it a duty to repair the damage, that to the neck or the sidewalk, as in their wisdom they see proper.

In future the amount of personal property exempt from taxation is \$1,000; ten per cent is to be allowed on taxes paid before the first of January; power to distrain personal effects for taxes on real estate has been abolished, and as unpatented lands cannot be sold for taxes, municipal councils will have trouble to raise the means of existence.

Sheriff Clement went to Stoney Mountain last week in charge of two Sarcee Indians sentenced to two years and five months respectively, by Judge Walker, for plundering the residence of L. K. Carpenter, bailiff, near Birtle some two months since. They are from the Silver Creek reserve, and are hard enough looking citizens.

Governor Hannam, of the gaol, had a little exercise on his own account on Thursday last. Long Claws, one of the Indians incarcerated in the castle on the hill, made his escape and cleared for the shrubbery near the river. The Governor did not feel disposed to let the redskin slip in that way, gave chase, and after a full day's exercise succeeded in finding his pigeon concealed in a brush pile. The redman is now more suitably housed than ever.

The Grit party of Manitoba are petitioning against the Franchise Bill, on the ground they do not want the Northwest Indians to have votes, while the bill provides, no Indians but those of the eastern provinces are to be franchised. It is a nice piece of impertinence for a wing of a faction in Manitoba to say what legislation the Dominion Government ought and what it ought not to have operating in the older provinces. It ought to be enough to confine the "provincial rights" cry to Manitoba alone.

We cannot advise the city council to purchase the 1st street bridge, as we do not know what price it may be held at; but at all events the company ought to be sound as to their figures. Mr. Woodward, in a letter to the council last Monday, said they would not refuse any reasonable offer, and it assuredly is in the interest of the place that tolls should be removed. As farmers dread tolls above everything else, the council ought to have them removed in some way, if the cost is not too heavy.

An army of the great unwashed, to the number of three hundred, young and old, have been camped at the west end for the past week, and on Tuesday they treated our citizens to a grand triumphal march through the city, with an accompanying pow-wow in the afternoon. The army is made up for the most part of the Oak River tribe, with additions from the Bungays and Sioux, of the Portage. It is needless to say the "celebration" was a field day for the street Arabs and many of the school children who played "hokey."

Mr. W. H. Sowden, of the Souris, was in the city last week.

J. Quinn is erecting a new brick bakery, at the rear of the Richard block.

Mr. Alex. Trotter went east to-day, to visit friends at his old home back of Kingston.

Mr. Rowswell, of Beniah, had an eye badly disfigured the other day by a blow from a base ball.

On Thursday and Monday last two large trains of navvies went west to work on the C. P. R. west of the Rockies.

The Swiss delegates who were in the city the other day, have selected a location south of Whitewood and are going into the manufacture of butter and cheese extensively.

Don't forget to call and examine the wall paper at the Post Office Store, when you are in the city, that is if you want a thing of beauty that will be a joy forever.

The Rev. Mr. Boydell will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday morning next, and special collections will be taken up to assist in defraying the expenses of his removal.

On Monday two families of Scotch crofters from Lady Cathcart's possessions in Scotland, went west to settle on the colony west of Qu'Appelle. They report that next year there will be a large emigration for the Northwest.

There is but little doing in the market business this week, but the following prices are paid to farmers: No 1 wheat, 55; No 2 45; flour \$3.50; oats 40c; hams 16c; butter fresh, 16; eggs 12½; potatoes, 40; hay, \$10.00.

Considerable excitement exists in local sporting circles, over a race to take place at 4 p. m., to-day between Little Joe and Paddy. The stakes are \$100 a side, but there are a large number of side shows besides. Jas. A. Mitchell has no connection with it, lest a reputation for sporting should damage his standing as a church member.

Jerry Mosgrove, as the story goes, got on a bender during the pow-wow Tuesday, and threatened to knock the paint off the faces of some of the stalwarts with a pistol. But not content with this he indulged in other pranks. He drove his horse into the Kelley House and up to the bar, and asked for drinks for two. P. C. Duncan entered the arena at this juncture and persuaded Jerry to accompany him. A number of Jerry's friends took his part and but for the presence of the sheriff who was passing at the time, there might have been a general rumpus. Jerry is out on bail and is to have a hearing before the Beak to-day.

## BICYCLE.

An enthusiastic meeting of Bicyclers was held in Ald. Larkin's office for the purpose of electing officers and other business. This sport, judging from the amount of interest now manifested, bids fair to become one of the leading outdoor exercises. Brandon is extra well adapted for it owing to our nice streets and no Winnipeg mud to contend with. We have excellent riders here—some of whom predict a great future for bicycle, and that Brandon will, ere long, take the lead in this kind of sport. The following are the officers:

Patron, Judge Walker; Pres., Jas. A. Smart; Vice-Pres., Chas. Adams; Sec. Treas., M. C. Fenwick; Capt., Chas. Larkin; 1st Lieut., W. Nicoll; 2nd Lieut., G. A. Trehern; Bagler, W. W. Merritt.

There were 13 members enrolled.

We think a move made by Ald. Johnston at the council meeting on Monday evening last, was a step in the proper direction. Brandon feels the necessity for a properly regulated market, as business is conducted, every merchant buying and selling farm produce as his own feelings dictate, is no guarantee of the reliability and permanence the farming community properly require, and certainly less satisfaction to the resident consumer. On many occasions when we made an effort to quote the markets for the benefit of our country readers, we found as many quotations for products as there were buyers in the market, and the result of our effort was we gave satisfaction to no one. This, however, would be cured with a regular market—buyers and sellers would be brought face to face and a uniformity would be established that could be quoted with safety. We would

not approve of a fee for city revenue, but simply the lowest one that would make the market self-sustaining. With the present state of the city's finances, it would be too great a burden to buy and put up a proper structure for a market building, but we feel assured a search would reveal the fact that premises that would meet the requirements for the present could be rented at a very moderate figure, and a market that would cover such rental and pay the salary of a clerk would be all that is necessary for the present.

## Who Bides His Time.

Who bides his time, and day by day  
Faces defeat full patiently,  
And lifts a mindful roundelay,  
However poor his fortunes be—  
He will not fail in any quail  
Of poverty—the petty dime  
It will grow golden in his palm,  
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet  
Of honey in the saltiest tear;  
And though he fares with slowest feet,  
Joy runs to meet him drawing near;  
The birds are heralds of his cause,  
And, like a never-ending rhyme,  
The roan side blooms in his applause,  
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time, and fevers not  
In the hot race that none achieves,  
Shall wear cool weather laurel, wrought  
With crimson berries in the leaves  
And he shall reign a goodly king,  
And sway his hand o'er every clime  
With peace writ on his signet ring,  
Who bides his time. —Jas. W. Bly.

## CITY COUNCIL.

Regular meeting Monday night. Present—the Mayor in the chair, and Alds. Dickinson, Barclay, Cameron, Hughes, Stewart, Johnston, Bucke and Lee.

Last minutes read and signed.

From A. McIntyre, calling attention to bad state of 8th street.—Board of Works.

From J. E. Woodworth, asking the city to purchase 1st st bridge.

From R. Simpson, offering to sell evergreens to the city.—Filed.

From Fred Torrence, calling attention to a dangerous spot on lot 49, Princess street, which the city promised to cover up.—Board of Works.

From J. K. Shirley, asking an auctioneer's license.—Granted.

From C. Clute, re a printing account.—Account passed.

Court of Revision Committee reported the assessment closed.

Reported 103 loads of refuse carted by Bradley. Account passed at \$103.

That tenders be asked for 800 yards of gravel on Rosser and Culvert construction.

On this latter clause Cameron, Bucke and Hughes got into a cross fire, Cameron and Hughes wanting to place an upset price for the work, and Bucke wanting the tenders to come before the council.—Clause carried without amounts.

(Larkin and Robinson here entered and took their seats).

That \$210 be expended on 18th, 13th and 6th sts.

Ald. Cameron on request of Bucke gave a detailed statement of all probable expenditures.

Lee testified to dangerous points on some of the streets.

FINANCE.

Recommended payment of accounts of J. B. A. Henderson for \$77, and F. C. Patterson for \$12.50.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Robinson wanted to know if the council had taken any steps to secure the terms of the Northwest Central R. R.

The Mayor informed the council the licenses were now due, and Ald. Lee favored giving parties a few days time in which to pay up.

MOTIONS.

Stewart and Robinson.—That the clerk inform Mr. Woodworth the council is not at present in a position to purchase 1st st bridge.

Ald. Hughes favored doing something to remove tolls on the bridge.

Ald. Cameron favored meeting Mr. Woodworth and if possible to get an offer from him.

Stewart's motion carried.

Johnston and Robinson.—That this council express its entire disapproval of the bill known as the Exemption Bill, and use its influence to effect its disallowance.—Carried.

Johnston and Robinson.—put a resolution favoring the establishment of a permanent market.—Carried.

Lee and Cameron.—That the chief be instructed not to proceed against parties in arrears for city licenses before the 15th of June.

Robinson and Johnston.—That Robinson, Cameron, Johnston and Lee be a committee to memorialize the Dominion Government with a view to procuring a portion of the school section south of the city for a cemetery.

Cameron and Barclay.—That the fire engine be allowed to drain Mr. Horne's cellar, if he pays for the necessary labor.—Carried.

Stewart and Hughes.—That the chairman of Fire, Water and Light be requested to look after the street lamps and report their condition.

Cameron and Hughes.—that account of Boyd and Crowe for lumber be paid.

Robinson and Stewart.—that a committee composed of Larkin, Johnston, Bucke, and Stewart, be appointed to communicate with the Northwest Central R. R. Co., and ascertain on what conditions the terminals could be located here.

Mr. Fraser addressed the council on the necessity of constructing a drain to clear the cellars in the buildings adjacent to the Masonic Block; that he and others co-op-

erating with him would do the work if the city furnished the lumber. Referred to the Board of Works with power to act.

BY LAWS.

To enforce due observance of the Sabbath and to regulate the skating rinks duly passed.

THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. W. Seller, Merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. This great throat and lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.

For Boys and Girls.

We shall give away several thousand dollars in presents before August 1st, including Solid Gold Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Revolvers, Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Music Boxes, Tool Chests, Telescopes, and everything an intelligent boy or girl could desire.

If you want the model magazine for the youth of the 19th century, send 25 cents for three months trial subscription and list of presents. A handsome Pocket Knife or something of greater value guaranteed to all sending. Send for your friends and receive the presents. Address, NAT. YOUTH'S MONTHLY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BORN.

HESON.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Fred. H. Heson, collector of customs, Brandon, of a son.

DOLMAGE.—On the 21st inst., the wife of John Dolmage, Souris, of a son.

FOUND.

ON the 15th of April, a pony mare, branded on the right hip. Owner can recover the same on giving a correct description and paying expenses. Apply by letter in the first instance to REV. W. A. BURNHAM, Griswold.

Engine and Boiler FOR SALE,

22 horse power, in excellent condition. Can be seen at Child's Machine Shop, Brandon. Also a COMPLETE SAW MILL ON SITE.

Apply to S. GRIGG, Brandon.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Immediately at the Beaubienhouse cook and Chambermaid. Apply to F. A. MCINTOSH, Proprietor.

SERVANT GIRL wanted to general housework. Apply to MRS. HANBURY, 5th St., Brandon.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—Female, for eight months, third-class certificate. Duties to commence on the 1st of June. State salary &c. Apply to ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Sec. Treas., Hillsdale School District, Griswold P. O.

Applications received till May 15th.

TEACHER WANTED—For the Education of Point St. School District, male or female, 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence June and continue till the 1st December; vacation from the 2nd to the 3rd Tuesday in August. Applicants to state salary.

W. H. GRAY, Secretary, Brierwood P. O., Man.

Ap-16-23

For Sale.

HORSES, Implements and Stock. Apply to J. D. McBurnie.

NOTICE.

Court of Revision

for the municipality of WOODWORTH.

Will meet on the 10th day of June, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Raleigh School house when all complaints legally made against the Assessment Roll be heard.

T. R. Todd, Clerk.

Hillview, May 9th, 1885.

Municipality of Sifton

Court of Revision.

NOTICE—The court for the revision of the assessment roll of this municipality for the year 1885, will be held at the court room, Farkner & Dickson's store, Oak Lake, on

Saturday, 13th June, 1885,

at 12 o'clock noon

W. G. KNIGHT, Sec.-Treas.

Situation Wanted.

AS A Seamstress, can do sewing, dress-making &c., in all their branches. Leave notices at the Mail Office, Brandon.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around the little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEething NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no trouble and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 26th of May next, for the construction of four years, once per week each way, between Carleton Place and Regina from the first day of July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle in Wisconsin each way.

The Mails to leave Carleton Place on Fridays at 6:30 a.m. arrive at Regina at 11:30 a.m. Leave Regina same day at 1:30 p.m. and arrive at Carleton Place at 6:30 p.m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering: Leave Regina on Fridays at 7 a.m. arrive at Carleton Place at 12:00 noon. Leave Carleton Place same day at 2:00 p.m. and arrive at Regina at 7:00 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Carleton Place, Wisconsin and Ottawa.

Post Office Inspector's office, Winnipeg, 17th of April, 1885.

W. W. McLEOD, P. O. Inspector.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that a By-law to raise the sum of Four thousand Dollars by the issue of Debentures to that amount, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a flouring mill at Oak Lake station, or in case of an insufficient supply of water being found there at Oak Lake near the C. P. Railway track, has been submitted to the Council of the Municipality of Woodworth, and that a vote of the ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be taken on the 3rd day of June next at

Ward No. 1.—The house of T. R. Todd.  
" 2.—The house of J. D. McBurnie.  
" 3.—The house of Duncan McDonald.  
" 4.—The Raleigh school house.  
" 5.—The Blair school house.  
" 6.—The house of J. E. Wilson.

Under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1884, the said By-law provides that the said debentures shall be payable in twenty years with interest at seven per centum per annum, payable yearly, and that the amount to be levied in each year shall be \$2800 for interest and sinking fund for repayment of principal.

The existing debt of the Municipality is all the amount of its ratable property according to the last revised assessment will be \$85,000.00, and the rate on the dollar levied according to the last rate struck is seven mills.

The said By-law or a true copy thereof is on file and can be seen at the office of the undersigned until the day of taxing said vote.

The further consideration of the By-law after the taking of said vote is fixed for the tenth day of June, at the Council room, in the Raleigh school house, of the Municipality of Woodworth, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1885.

T. R. TODD, Clerk of the Municipality of Woodworth.

We want your

Just long enough to tell you about our EAR-GAINS UNEQUALLED.

We want your

Just long enough to see our

NEW GOODS!

It's come!

Its a Big Thing!!

We've got it!!!

An immense new Spring Stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Goods, Hats and Caps.

Every want supplied.

Every taste gratified.

Every buyer delighted.

The widest range for selection, the latest styles, the most reliable prices, by far the lowest.

THESE ARE FACTS!

Our goods and prices for them. Come and see.

Jame Paisley,

North Main Street, near 5th St., Brandon.

As a Seamstress, can do sewing, dress-making &c., in all their branches. Leave notices at the Mail Office, Brandon.

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